FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 183 22 September 1986

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegation Issues Statement on CDE [PAP] BB 1

BULGARIA

PRC Parliamentarians Arrive on Official Visit C 1
Visit Tolbukhin Okrug C 1
UK Labor MP Benn Assesses Soviet Moratorium C 1
UK Publisher Maxwell Received by Zhivkov C 2
Attends Opening C 2
Lebanese CP Secretary Visits, Meets Stanishev C 3
Benin Party Visits 15-20 September C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CTK Reports Death of FRG Man in Border Incident D 1
CPSU's Slyunkov Arrives on Official Visit D 1
Reportage on Nuclear Power Talks With USSR D 1
Talks Held [RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep] D 1
Talks End D 2
Strougal Receives Delegation Head D 2
Weekly Discusses Dukovany Nuclear Plant Safety D 2
[Florian in TRIBUNA No 36 10 Sep]
Husak Visit to Algeria Positively Viewed D 4
Chnoupek Addresses UN Session on Namibia D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED's Mittag Receives CPC Delegation 18 Sep E 1
Sindermann Meets With FDP Bundestag Delegation E 1
Science Minister Weiz Concludes Visit to FRG E 2
Agriculture Minister Arrives in Munich for Talks E 3
Nicaragua's Ortega Addresses Solidarity Meeting E 3
Ortega Ends Visit E 4
DPRK Army Delegation Meets Honecker, Kessler E 5
Honecker Speaks at Dinner for Sartzetakis E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Sep]
Honecker Message to UN on Namibia Cited E 9

HUNGARY

Polish Press Spokesman Ends 7-Day Visit F 1
Indian Army General Departs After Official Visit F 1
Losonczi Receives Outgoing Ambassadors F 1
Kuwaiti Envoy Leaves F 1
Nigerian Departs F 1

Journal Reports Statistics on Consumption F 2
[Cseh in NEPSZAVA 3 Sep]
Briefs: Solidarity Commission Group Returns; F 4
Environmental Protection Delegation Returns

POLAND

Jaruzelski Departs for MPR, DPRK, PRC 20 Sep G 1
Shultz-Shevardnadze Meetings Assessed G 1
Walesa, Bujak Discuss 'Reconciliation' Moves G 2
[DPA]
PZPR Politburo 9 Sep Communique Issued G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Sep]
Messner Attends Warsaw Voivodship Meeting G 6

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Meets PLO's Al-Wazir, Reiterates Views H 1
Ceausescu Receives FRG SPD Official Koschnik H 1
Ceausescu Meets PCF CC Secretary in Snagov H 2
Polish PRON Delegation Meets President H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign Secretary Takes Part in UNGA Session
Meets Perez de Cuellar I 1
Addresses Assembly on Namibia I 1
Meets PRC, Cuban Counterparts I 1
GDR Air Force Chief Meets Mamula, Ends Visit I 2
President Hasani Begins Visit to Ljubljana I 2
Honors Slovene Reformer I 2
DUGA Criticized for Ideological Failings I 4
FEC Considers Changes in Economic Policy I 5
Croatian Executive Sessions To Reopen to Press I 7
Federal Court Upholds Artukovic Death Sentence I 7
Bulatovic Controversial Writers' Chairman
Vojvodina View I 8
Croatian Rejection I 9
Macedonian Support [BORBA 17 Sep] I 9
Kosovo Polje Families Inquire About Emigration I 9
[BORA 17 Sep]

POLISH DELEGATION ISSUES STATEMENT ON CDE

LD170928 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, Sept. 17 -- Following is the text of a statement issued today by the Polish delegation to the Stockholm conference in order to overcome the stalemate over the still unsolved problems:

"The Stockholm conference has already achieved a great deal of success. This was made possible by reciprocal concessions based on respect for the security interests of all participating states. At the present moment, almost the entire text of concluding document is ready or nearly ready. The successful conclusion of our work in only a step away. In order to take that step it is necessary to resolve those remaining problems that can -- and indeed must -- be resolved in the same way, that is to say by means of reciprocal concessions. Other questions, too time-consuming and complex to be resolved in the few days that remain to us, should be set aside so that they do not become an obstacle to the adoption of the document. The conference will still be able to conclude its work in time if such an approach is adopted."

PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU191825 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- A Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Mr Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, arrived on an official visit to this country today, at the invitation of Bulgaria's National Assembly.

Visit Tolbukhin Okrug

AU201351 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, which is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly, is today visting Tolbukhin Okrug. The delegation is accompanied by Drazha Vulcheva, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and ?Teng Shaozhi, ambassador and plenipotentiary of the PRC in Sofia.

At a meeting in the party building the Chinese parliamentarians were acquainted with the socioeconomic development of Tolbukhin Okrug by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin okrug BCP committee. The members of the delegation showed interest in the development of agriculture, the work of the people's deputies in the okrug, and other matters, on which they were given detailed answers.

UK LABOR MP BENN ASSESSES SOVIET MORATORIUM

AU191214 Sofia BTA in English 1127 GMT 19 Sep 86

["Anthony Benn on the Soviet Moratorium" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- Mr Anthony Benn, one of the British Labour Party's most oustanding politicians, assessed the Soviet decision on the extension of it unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing as "very constructive". The member of the Labour Party's National Executive and member of the House of Commons, who was here on a four-day visit, stated that the Soviet moratorium has been met with the approval of the British people, that the peace initiatives announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev are "credible" and have a favorable impact on the East-West relations.

The guest spoke in support of the Soviet proposals on the establishment of a system of international security and stress the need of a change in the way of thinking and in the policies pursued.

Mr Anthony Benn called for a halting of the arms race, both in the fields of conventional and nuclear weapons, because it hampers the development of mankind.

The Labour politician is well aware of the dangers and therefore believes that the common interests must be realized in order to strengthen the faith in the possibility of saving peace.

Mr Anthony Benn assessed his talks with Bulgarian party leaders and other officials as a sincere. He expressed gratitude for the Bulgarian People's support for the striking British miners.

UK PUBLISHER MAXWELL RECEIVED BY ZHIVKOV

AU201710 Sofia BTA in English 1623 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 20 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the famous British publisher Mr Robert Maxwell, owner of the Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.

Mr Robert Maxwell, founder and member of the Bureau of the International "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Foundation and chairman of its British branch, is visiting this country in connection with the opening of the new printing house of the foundation equipped with the cooperation of the British printing and communication firm, which is led by him.

During the talk the two sides discussed questions of the cooperation between Mr Robert Maxwell's group and Bulgarian enterprises in the field of ploygraphic industry, video and information systems, as well as some questions of the development of the cultural relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain.

Attends Opening

AU201730 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 20 (BTA) -- A printing house of the International "Lyudmila Zhivkova" Foundation was opened here today.

Mr Robert Maxwell, founder, member of the Bureau and chairman of the British branch of the foundation, with whose cooperation the printing house has been equipped, stressed the great successes and the constantly increasing role of the international foundation. Its activity, said he, contributes to confidence and peace cooperation in the world.

The resources for the construction of the foundation, for the machines and equipment, have been donated by the Ministry of Trade, the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and by other organizations.

The modern polygraphic technology, the high quality color print and the development of the information-publishing centre with the printing house, which will include in its programme works from children and works for children by renowned writers, poets and artists, provide the possibility for new worthy undertakings. They will contribute to the upbringing of children in the spirit of peace and understanding, in the name of unity, creativeness and beauty.

The opening was also attended by Mr John Harold Foset, Great Britain's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1630 GMT on 20 September, in reporting the opening of the printing house, adds: "Comrade Georgi Yordanov; Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; leaders of economic and social organizations; and figures of art and culture also attended." "Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development and chairman of the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation, delivered a speech."]

LEBANESE CP SECRETARY VISITS, MEETS STANISHEV

AU211854 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- Mr Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, deputy secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, visited this country from september 17 to September 21, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

He was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, member of the CC of the BCP. The two sides reiterated their mutual desire for further development of the traditional friendly relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

A number of current international situation issues were discussed and special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East. Support was expressed to the Soviet proposals for convening of an international conference with the participation of all concern countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization included as the only legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. The two sides reiterated that durable peace in this part of the world may be achieved only through a comprehensive and just settlement of the whole complex of existing problems. At the meeting was expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists with the brave struggle of the national-progressive forces of Lebanon against the Israeli aggression, for preservation of the national sovereignty and territorial wholeness of the country.

The two sides stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's decision to continue the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, which is an important initiative directed toward healing of the international sitution and halting of arms race.

Today the guest left this country.

BENIN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 15-20 SEPTEMBER

AU211903 Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin (P.R.P.B.) led by Mr Taofiki Maliki, member of the CC of the P.R.P.B. and deputy-chairman of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the CC of the party, visited this country from September 15 to Septemberr 20, this year, in connection with the plan for inter-party cooperation. The delegation acquainted itself with the BCP'S experience in the work with the bodies of state power, in the field of propaganda, and in other spheres.

The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. the two sides noted their unity of views on the discussed problems. They expressed full support to the complex of initiatives of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist community countries, directed toward preservation and consolidation of peace, toward disarmament and security in the world. The two sides stressed that the decision of the Soviet Union to continue the moratorium on nuclear tests is yet another stong confirmation of this deeply humane and principled policy and that it is met with complete approval by all peoples in the world. Both sides reiterated their mutual desire for further development and widening of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism.

CTK REPORTS DEATH OF FRG MAN IN BORDER INCIDENT

LD192058 Prague CTK in English 1839 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 19 (CTK) -- A group of foreign nationals attempted to illegally cross the Czechoslovak state borders in the afternoon on September 18.

In an action against the intruders by the border authorities in Czechoslovakia, an unknown person was injured close to the Czechoslovak border on FRG territory. In an effort to provide aid to the injured person, he was carried to Czechoslovak territory to be immediately taken to hospital. He succumbed to his wounds on the way to the hospital. An examination of identification papers, which were found later, showed that the person concerned was a West German citizen who had been present at that time in the area of the state borders.

Czechoslovak authorities are conducting a thorough investigation of the circumstances in which this regrettable event took place. If it is confirmed that valid Czechoslovak regulations were breached, appropriate conclusions will be drawn against those responsible.

The FRG Embassy in Prague was informed of the event by the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry today. Czechoslovak authorities have expressed their apology and regret.

CPSU'S SLYUNKOV ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD221021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. It is headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. At the festively decorated Ruzyne airport the delegation was welcomed by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council; as well as by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON NUCLEAR POWER TALKS WITH USSR

Talks Held

AU181324 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Nuclear Energy Talks"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- [Passage omitted] The 10th session of plenipotentiaries of the CSSR and USSR governments for implementing the "Program of Cooperation in the Development of the CSSR Nuclear Power Industry Up to the Year 1990" opened in Prague on 15 September.

The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks is led by Ladislav Gerle, the Soviet delegation by Ivan Silayev. Representatives of the two countries assessed the state of construction of the third and fourth units of the Dukovany nuclear power station and dealt with the state of planning and construction of the Mochovce nuclear power station and with the progress of building and assembly work at the Temelin nuclear power station. Considerable attention was devoted to the fulfillment of commitments with regard to the production of installations for nuclear power stations with reactors of the VVER 440 type, to the results of the implementation of agreements reached at last year's session, and to the course of introducing in the CSSR the production of installations for nuclear power stations with reactors of the VVER 1000 type.

The agenda of the session also included questions concerning the enhancement of the safety of nuclear power stations in the CSSR and suggestions for implementing the nuclear power program in the years 1991 to 2000.

Talks End

LD191116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Czechoslovak-Soviet talks about mutual cooperation in the development of Czechoslovak nuclear power production till 1990 and deepening cooperation in machine-building industry ended in Prague yesterday. Cooperation will concentrate on securing the construction of nuclear power stations in Dukovany, Mochovce, and Temelin, and the production of nuclear power station equipment with reactors of VVER 440 and VVER 1000 type.

Great attention was paid at the talks to increasing safety in Czechoslovak nuclear power station. In the machine-building industry, cooperation will concentrate on heavy and general engineering and electrotechnical industries and agreements are being drawn up for establishing direct production and scientific-technical relations.

Strougal Receives Delegation Head

LD191712 Prague CTK in English 1238 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 19 (CTK) -- Head of the Soviet delegation discussing Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the development of the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry, Deputy Premier Ivan Silayev, was received here today by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Their debate centered on bilateral cooperation in nuclear power industry and engineering, the development of Czechoslovak and Soviet national economies and cooperation of the socialist countries in economy, science and technology.

The Soviet delegation today ended its visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

WEEKLY DISCUSSES DUKOVANY NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY

AU161449 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA No 36 in Czech on 10 September carries on page 18 a 750-word article by Jiri Florian, entitled "The Dukovany Intermezzo," in which the author points out the advantages of nuclear power over coal-produced power and emphasizes the safety of operations at the Dukovany nuclear power plant.

After personal reminiscences about a visit he paid to the area of the Dukovany nuclear power plant in 1974, Florian describes the advantages of nuclear power plants: "In a 1,000-mw thermal power plant one must burn about 5 million tons of brown coal annually; this amounts to tens of thousands of train cars of fuel, and millions of tons of waste products. But for the nuclear power plant fuel can be brought by a few specially adapted cars. In practice this means that one needs merely 22 tons of fresh nuclear fuel for the annual operations of a 'nuke' plant ["jaderka"] with the same output. In this way, by using uranium one simultaneously achieves a saving of enormous amounts of valuable and irreplaceable raw materials for the chemical industry."

After noting that nuclear power plants cause far less air pollution than coal-burning plants, Florian goes on to say: "The Dukovany nuclear power plant is situated some 30 km from Trebic and it is the same distance from the Austrian border. It thus lies well within an area that corresponds to safety limits, the so-called protected zone, which is defined by a radius of 1.5-5 km, being the area of interest. Its purpose is to limit the direct operational influence of the nuclear power plant on its immediate environment. The area contains buildings which are needed for the 'nuke plant's' operations, as well as transport and switching networks; the soil is also used without fear for agriculture production. Only permanent habitation is not allowed.

"Apart from this zone, the radiation situation is monitored within a 25-km circumference. The people there live their everyday lives, which have in no way been affected by the accident in the reactor of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. 'And why should it have affected them, after all?' says Engineer Dalibor Mateju, chief technologist of the Dukovany Nuclear Power Plant enterprise. "Look, in today's world of technology one cannot avoid certain risks, and without technology we can no longer exist."

"But let us return to the nuclear power plant in Dukovany," Florian goes on to say. "The probability of any larger breakdown here is very small. In view of the present state of methods of diagnosis, the possibility of a sudden crack in the reactor is regarded as excluded. Even a rupture of the conduit of the primary circuit would not endanger the personnel or environment, because the possibility of such a breakdown, too, was included in calculations when the nuclear power plant was being designed.

"As experience to date with high-pressure systems shows, such a serious accident could ordinarily take place only once in a million years of the nuclear power plant's operations. The Dukovany 'nuke plant' has a different type of equipment from the nuclear power plant near Chernobyl. Even the safety protection system is different. They have a similar one, for instance, in France. Moreover, one must realize that the protection systems are being improved every day."

After saying that the second main production block in Dukovany will be equipped already this year with "an SOS protection system"... similar to the one in operation in the traditional thermal power station in Detmarovice," Florian says: "This system diminishes to the minimum the possibility of a breakdown both in traditional, and in nuclear power stations. The PRC, among others, has also expressed interest in it; and Czechoslovakia is to export it to China already next year."

Florian concludes by pointing out that inspection has shown that the Dukovany's first black has "far greater reserves over and above the planned output capacity."

HUSAK VISIT TO ALGERIA POSITIVELY VIEWED

LD192034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Commentary entitled "An Important Milestone in Mutual Relations," by "our editor" Vladimir Vercak]

[Text] The results of the visit by Comrade Husak, his talks with the Algerian leader Chadli Bendjedid, and the agreements signed are a significant boost to mutual relations, they give these relations a new dynamism and new prospects, and they set the course for their further development. As Comrade Husak told newsmen prior to his departure from Algiers, the new element which this visit provided was continuity and firm foundations for the long-term cooperation prospects between both countries. In addition to talks on bilateral issues, an important place was occupied by the urgent global problems facing mankind, ranging from security in the Mediterranean and Europe to the rejection of apartheid in South Africa and of manifestations of neocolonialism -- the policy that represents the greatest obstacle to the economic development of young developing states.

Both officials took the opportunity to praise the positive activity being carried out to ensure peace, security, stability and cooperation, and stressed the connection between security in Europe and the Mediterranean for peace in Africa and throughout the world, because it would be illusory to believe -- and Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid also drew attention to this in their talks -- that peace and efforts to achieve it can be considered in isolation from such matters as mutual cooperation, economic development and political stability. After all, it is only in a climate of trust that genuine relations of friendship can be build up, and it is only these kind of relations based on equality that can have genuine prospects. The fact that both countries, Czechoslovakia and Algeria, are interested in these kind of relations and intend to act in accordance with these principles was confirmed by the results of the visit.

The agreement signed, in addition to the talks held by Comrade Husak and his party, confirm the importance both countries attach to deepening economic cooperation. So far Czechoslovakia has represented itself in Algeria primarily by the presence of its experts and by its involvement in a number of investment projects, but in the coming 2 years, trade exchange between both countries is expected to double. Czechoslovak enterprises will build, on a turn-key basis, two processing plants -- high-capacity mills -- as well as a ceramic tile production plant, and a hand-tools production plant. In addition, we will continue to train specialists and assist in the implementation of the Algerian health program as well as in the development of the country's raw materials infrastructure. Algeria, on the other hand, will supply us with a range of raw materials for our processing industry, as well as with foodstuffs and other goods. Cooperation will also be stepped up in a much more extensive form in the sphere of science and technology. Bilateral cultural and sports exchanges will develop much more intensively than before.

If we were to briefly sum up the results of the visit by Comrade Gustav Husak to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, we could say that it not only re-affirmed good mutual relations, but also provided a new and important boost for them in all areas of life. It was a milestone in existing Czechoslovak-Algerian contacts, both between our parties -- the CPCZ and the FLN -- as well as between our parliaments, governments and public organizations. The visit represented a new and important chapter in the history of the friendship between the Algerian and Czechoslovak peoples.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES UN SESSION ON NAMIBIA

LD192104 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] New York Sept 19 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia's unchanging solidarity with the Namibian people led by their sole legitimate representative, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and its readiness to continue its all-round support for their just cause was confirmed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly special session on Namibia the head of the Czechoslovak delegation stressed his country's resolve to further actively participate in all effective steps taken by the United Nations which would lead to Namibia's independence.

"We consider Namibia's decolonization one of the most urgent tasks of the present. The international community has a moral duty to take every effort to ensure it," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

The Czechoslovak minister pointed out that the current session should prevent attempts to solve the Namibian problem outside the framework of the United Nations, and rejected efforts to force a puppet government upon the Namibian people. The granting of independence to Namibia must not be conditioned by such demands as withdrawal of Cuban units from Angola which is a mere neocolonialist trick, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He added that the session must condemn the violations of the basic human rights of the Namibian people by the Pretoria regime as well as its aggression against neighbouring independent states, Angola in particular, carried out from the Namibian territory.

Pretoria's cynical disregard for both the authority of the United Nations and the opinion of the overwhelming majority of mankind is made possible by the selfish interests of trans-national monopolies in the natural wealth of Namibia and by the strategic plans of Western militarist circles which consider Namibia an important Atlantic base. These global ambitions of imperialism coincide with the interests of South African leaders, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

SED'S MITTAG RECEIVES CPC DELEGATION 18 SEP

LD191201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received today for a friendly talk a delegation from the research center in the CPC Secretariat. The delegation is led by Mei Xing, deputy director of the Central Committee Secretariat Research Center and member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Guenter Mittag outlined experiences and results in the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the sphere of economic and social policy, in particular the SED's economic strategy.

Mei Xing explained the policy of reforms in all spheres of social life which are aimed at modernizing socialist China. He outlined successes in industry and agriculture achieved after the 12th CPC Congress.

During its stay in the GDR, at the invitation of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management of the SED Central Committee, the Chinese delegation learned about experiences in the implementation of the SED's economic strategy and the tasks and working methods of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management.

It visited combines, agricultural centers and scientific institutions in the GDR capital and in Dresden Bezirk.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH FDP BUNDESTAG DELEGATION

LD200450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received a delegation from the FDP Bundestag group for a talk at the People's Chamber building in Berlin on Friday.

The delegation includes Deputies Hans-Guenter Hoppe, deputy group chairman; Dieter-Julius Cronenberg, Bundestag vice president; Uwe Ronneburger, deputy group chairman; and Torsten Wolfgramm, group parliamentary business manager.

The two sides agreed that the preservation of peace is the most important contemporary issue. They emphatically underlined the two German states' obligation to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from Egrman soil, but rather peace.

Horst Sindermann stressed in this connection that the USSR's comprehensive disarmament proposals offer the opportunity of freeing the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. He underlined the GDR's complete support for the Soviet disarmament program and expressed the expectation that the United States will join forthwith the Soviet moratorium on a halt to nuclear weapon tests as an initial step toward comprehensive disarmament measures.

The two sides discussed, on the basis of Mikhail Gorbachev's peace and disarmament proposals, questions regarding the banning, production, and stationing of chemical weapons, the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, disarmament in the conventional sphere and confidence-building measures, and achieved far-reaching agreement.

Horst Sindermann and the FDP politicians agreed that the two German states have a particular interest in constructive steps for disarmament and the creation of a military balance at a lower level in view of their situation on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In the course of the talk the People's Chamber president and the FDP delegation assessed the development of GDR-FRG relations as positive. In this connection Horst Sindermann praised the participation of Bundestag Vice President Dieter-Julius Cronenberg, who described his visit as a sensible step in the direction of normal relations between the two German states' parliaments.

The talk was attended by Prof Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, member of the People's Chamber Presidium, and Prof Wolfgang Weichelt, People's Chamber Constitution and Law Commission chairman.

SCIENCE MINISTER WEIZ CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG

LD192130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Stuttgart, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology of the GDR, ended his several-day visit to Baden-Wuerttemberg on Friday. As part of his visiting agenda, Dr Weiz conducted talks with Dr Lothar Spaeth, premier; Martin Herzog, minister of industry and technology; and Professor Dr Helmut Engler, minister of science and culture.

An exchange of views took place on how matters achieved could be preserved and gradually developed in relations between the GDR and FRG. The two sides underlined the importance attached to science and technology for safeguarding peace and the solving of mankind's global problems, such as food, energy, environment, health, and education. The cooperation in the scientific-technological area could and should also make an effective contribution to the further normalization of relations between the GDR and FRG according to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

During his stay Dr Weiz visited science, research, and industrial institutions in Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, and Heidelberg. He was accompanied by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent mission in the FRG.

On Friday morning Dr Weiz talked with scientists of the institute for machine tool and processing facilities control technology at Stuttgart University.

In a concluding press conference, Dr Weiz described his visit as useful and successful. The GDR is prepared and willing to contribute to a rapid conclusion to an agreement on scientific and technology cooperation between the GDR and the FRG.

Economic Minister Herzog said that the invitation to Dr Weiz and the agenda of his visit was intended to stress the readiness for cooperation, affirmed by Lothar Spaeth on his stay in the GDR. It is now necessary to tackle concrete plans. Herzog announced that he had accepted an invitation from Minister Dr Weiz to make a reciprocal visit to the GDR.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MUNICH FOR TALKS

LD191743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1114 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Munich, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Bruno Leitz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and food, arrived for a visit to Munich on Friday. He was invited by Ignatz Kiechle, federal minister of food, agriculture, and forestry.

The minister's agenda includes a visit to the 16th International Food Industry fair, IKOFA 86, in Munich and a tour of agricultural research centers and institutes.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ADDRESSES SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD191706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega reported on the fight of the Nicaraguan people for the defense of its independence and sovereignty on Wednesday at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College on Bogensee Lake (Frankfurt area/Bezirk). He spoke at a solidarity rally in which 600 students took part. Ortega said that in the United States, there were forces in power whose hegemonistic global strategy in the ideological, economic, and military spheres provoked an immediate aggravation of tensions. These forces were aiming to annihilate all progress in disarmament and in the limitation of the arms race, and even to make themselves masters of space. As a consequence of this policy, tensions in various parts of the globe had heightened: in the south of Africa, in the Middle East, in the Caribbean, and in Latin America. As the example of Grenada and the bombing of Libya showed, imperialism was hitting out brutally. For 5 years, Washington has been pursuing a policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua.

At the same time, Washington is working without success to isolate Nicaragua internationally, particularly from those countries in which there were bourgeois-democratic governments that defended the capitalist system but were opposed to the imperialist policy of the United States, Daniel Ortega stated. After giving an outline of Latin American development in the past 20 years, Ortega underlined the great changes in the continental power relationship in favor of freedom and national independence. These shifts were, in the first place, a result of the struggle of the Latin American peoples, of the pressure of the masses, of the force and influence of revolutionary and progressive movements. In this area, the Nicaraguan people conducted their fight for liberation, crowned with the victory over Somoza, and have been successfully defending the Sandinist revolution since July 1979. This fact was causing imperialism serious worries, because it was a strike against its striving for pr cy in the world, against its conception of spheres of influence and backyards.

Ortega spoke on the work of the Contadora Group and the Support Group formed by Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay for a peaceful regulation of the conflicts in Central America.

These Latin American states, led by bourgeois governments, and which were representative of the subcontinent, were not following a policy of realism and detente out of enthusiasm for the Nicaraguan revolution. Yet they rejected the U.S. policy of interference and oppression. Daniel Ortega stated: "In these states it is known that the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua in merely the prelude to a policy that tomorrow could be carried out against every other Latin American country as well. Thus, the Latin American convergence of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group also corresponds to the countries' own economic and political interests."

Daniel Ortega stressed that the Nicaraguan revolution received the comprehensive support of the peoples of Latin America and was spreading to the rest of the continent. For 5 years, the people of Nicaragua withstood invasion by mercenaries and aggressjon. "If the resistance of the Nicaraguan people had not been so strong, if it had not had this vigor and courage, the revolution already would have been smashed."

Daniel Ortega said that since the victory over Somoza until 19 July 1986, 33,000 people has been victims of aggression, including 1,100 children under the age of 12.

Ortega outlined the breadth of the patriotic and revolutionary movement in his country, in which men, women, and young people of different ideological and religious beliefs worked together for the defense and construction of Nicaragua. Referring to the member of his delegation, Foreign Minister and Priest Miguel D'Escoto, Daniel Ortega said that not a few progressive clergymen, who had already taken part in the fight against Somoza, stood at the side of the revolution. Despite the reign of terror, the people had not lost their morale, but rather strengthened their consciousness and had redoubled their courage in the fight against the enemy.

"Difficult problems still await us, but we have absolute faith in the Nicaraguan people, who are prepared to persist in every situation, no matter how dangerous," Daniel Ortega stated.

Ortega Ends Visit

LD201520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, ended his visit to the GDR today. He was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Before his departure Daniel Ortega expressed great satisfaction over the results of his talks with Erich Honecker. He stressed his gratitude for the GDR's tireless and active solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Nicaraguan head of state and his entourage were seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and other public figures.

DPRK ARMY DELEGATION MEETS HONECKER, KESSLER

LD192111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, received a delegation from the Korean People's Army which is currently in the GDR under the leadership of Army General O Kuk-yol, politburo member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and chief of staff of the Korean People's Army, on Friday. During the friendly meeting Army General O Kuk-yol conveyed fraternal greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

The two sides praised the high level of relations between the parties, states, and peoples, which have reached a qualitatively new level since the visit by Kim Il-song to the GDR in 1984 and on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Further productive impulses in this direction could be expected from the forthcoming official friendship visit by the SED Central Committee general secretary to the DPRK.

Erich Honecker informed his guest about the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stressed that the GDR's contribution to saving mankind from a nuclear conflagration and the policy of the party of the working class form a firm unity. Deep understanding for this policy was reflected in the numerous initiatives and achievements of the working people and soldiers which are carried ot under the slogan "My workplace - my militant position for peace" for the strengthening of the socialist German state. Wholly in this spirit, they actively supported the comprehensive disarmament program submitted by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The USSR's exteision of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests was a great service to the cause of world peace, underlined the SED Central Committee general secretary.

Against this background, the goals of the most reactionary imperialist circles of further aggravating the international situation through policy of strength and continued arms escalation and the fanning of regional conflicts are becoming increasingly apparent.

Army General O Kuk-yol reported on the efforts by the people of the DPRK and its armed forces to steadily raise the material and cultural standard of living and protect socialist achievements. Led by the WPK, his country stands steadfastly in the ranks of the peace forces and contributes to a reduction in tensions. This is also served by the proposal submitted by the DPRK this year to create a peace zone free of nuclear weapons on the Korean Penninsula and in other regions of northeast Asia.

At the end of its several-day visit to the GDR, Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, received the delegation from the Korean People's Army on Friday. Minister Kessler noted that the visit contributed to the further development of fraternal relations between the GDR and DPRK and their armed forces. He conferred the militant order "For Services for the People and Fatherland" in gold to Army General O Kuk-yol.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR SARTZETAKIS

AV181333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 86

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a dinner in honor of Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis in Berlin on 15 September]

[Text] Mr President! Dear Mr Tzartzetakis!

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends and comrades!

Mr President, it is a great pleasure for me to be able to welcome you, your esteemed wife and your party most warmly to the GDR. All the more so as I have the most pleasant memories of those days which I spent in your beautiful country, with its thousands of years of history and its living present, a year ago during my state visit. Your visit gives me the welcome opportunity to repay the memorable hospitality which you and the people of Greece accorded to my friends and me. In particular, it will be possible to continue our exchange of views, rich in experience, on the vital questions of the present and on the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples.

We can say with satisfaction that the meetings of leading representatives of the GDR and the Greek Republic have proven to be fruitful not only for bilateral relations. They are characterized by the joint will to do everything possible for the improvement of the international situation and for the safeguarding of peace.

The importance of such a political dialogue, based on a sense of responsibility, between states with different social systems and allegiance to different military alliances cannot be overestimated, especially in the present tense world situation. The danger of a nuclear inferno, which could not be compared with the "damnable war" which Aristophanes had already described as "true misery," has in no way diminished. Despite many encouraging signs it still gives continuing cause for serious concern.

In the nuclear age, war or peace is no longer only a fateful question for individual countries, but a question of life or death for the whole of mankind. If peace is to be preserved, political and ideological differences in international relations must take a back seat. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. It is the indispensable condition for stability, continuity and predictability in world politics.

Our talks, Mr president, have again confirmed that in the most important questions of the present and the future of mankind we hold the same or similar views. In many respects they rest on common historical experience. The people of the GDR have friendly feelings toward the Greek people and hold them in high esteem. Greece has produced great achievements in the cultural and scientific spheres, which have influenced world history, from which humanist traditions have emanated which continue up to the present day. The contribution of Greek patriots and antifascists to the smashing of fascism and the victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition will never be forgotten. Half a million Greeks gave their lives for this. Their self-sacrificing resistance to German and Italian fascism, to national oppression, also encouraged the German antifascists. It gave hope and strengthened the conviction of the invincibility of the solidarity which binds peoples in the struggle against war and tyranny.

We honor this memory through the fact that today we do not tire in our efforts to preserve peace as mankind's most precious possession.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen! The danger of mankind's self-destruction comes from nuclear weapons. To avert such a catastrophe requires joint determined action on the part of those who are guided by reason and realism. Our opinion is the same as that of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou when he says in a message to the Humboldt University in Berlin: "The goal is worth everyone doing his utmost -- small and large countries, statesmen, diplomats, trade experts and also the peoples of the world."

At their Budapest meeting the Warsaw Pact states submitted a comprehensive program for guaranteeing a peaceful future for the world. It aims at radical disarmament and includes all weapons, nuclear and conventional, and also the necessary controls. One can rightly call it a far-reaching, constructive negotiating offer that takes into account the interests of all sides and offers possibilities for a search for solutions acceptable to all.

Most urgent, because it brings everything else into motion, is an agreement between the USSR and the United States on a halt to all nuclear tests. This would indeed be a breakthrough to a halt to the nuclear arms race and to the abolition of this type of weapons. Thus, we assess very highly the USSR's decision, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, to renew to January 1987 the unilateral moratorium which it has been practicing since 1985. This is an example of a responsible, serious approach to international affairs in the nuclear age.

The GDR welcomes and supports the initiatives of the "Six," the heads of state and government of Greece, Argentina, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania. The demands and proposals formulated by the second summit meeting of this group in Mexico for the immediate signing of a contractual ban on nuclear tests, for an end to the nuclear arms race, for prevention of the militarization of space and for the mobilization of all forces for the safeguarding of world peace and the survival of mankind has our full agreement.

The demands of the representatives of some 100 nonaligned states in their "Harare appeal," which we have noted with satisfaction and which are aimed in the same direction, testify to a great sense of responsibility for the future of our planet. We regard it as a further important sign that the overwhelming majority of mankind sees the struggle for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear war as the main task of our time.

Disquieting, however, are the continuing activities of those forces who do not cease in stoking up the arms race and international tensions, in undermining agreements on question of arms limitation and disarmament, and in wanting to solve conflicts with military means and to use force against sovereign states. We are on the side of all those who, no matter from which camp, work for the realization of the goals agreed at the Geneva summit meeting of preventing an arms race in space and of ending it on earth. Existing arms control treaties must be adhered to.

In the struggle for the safeguarding of peace, Europe certainly has no small role to play. On our continent there are not only more weapons concentrated than anywhere else in the world, but here, within the framework of the CSCE process, an example was also set for detente and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Is it not the will of the peoples of Europe to continue to stride along this path and to undertake all efforts for a lessening of tensions and a reduction of the weapons arsenals on our continent? Undoubtedly. Relations between the GDR and Greece are of positive significance and effect for this.

As you know, the GDR has submitted specific proposals for freeing Central Europe from nuclear weapons and from chemical weapons. It welcomes all efforts that could contribute to the reduction of the military and political confrontation. Thus, Greece's efforts for a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone in the Balkans has our full support.

Considerable importance for guaranteeing security on our continent and for the progressive elimination of military confrontation is attached to the creation of an atmosphere of trust and the development and deepening of cooperation between its states and peoples. Good-neighborliness must become a way of life for the European peoples.

The Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting could be an important milestone for the consistent continuation of this policy, as it is anchored in the Helsinki Final Act, and for the aspired turn to the better in the international situation. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe should also make an important contribution to this. The opportunities for this are present; no one should waste them irresponsibly.

The striving for peace and understanding includes the urgent necessity of eliminating sources of conflict and tension in various parts of the world. The situation in the Near and Middle East, in the Mediterranean, in southern Africa and in Central America contains serious threats to world peace. Statesmanlike reason and wisdom, the will to solve problems with peaceful means, are called for in order to extinguish the sparks of a world conflagration in time. Naturally, a lasting solution must respect the legitimate interests and rights of the peoples in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.

There is still no progress in the settlement of the Cyprus problem. We regard the comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union of 21 January 1986 for dealing with this problem as a suitable way to a just, peaceful and lasting solution in the interests of both sections of the population without any external interference. We condemn all steps which have as a consequence the final division of the island republic. A settlement of the problem can only take place on the basis of the UN decisions. In its struggle for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment, including liberation from foreign troops and bases, the friendly Cypriot people can continue to be sure of our solidarity and support. The same applies to Greece -- against unjustified claims from without which are contradictory to international law. Mr President! Your visit marks the high level which the manifold and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the Greek Republic has reached. Based on mutual respect and esteem, relations between our two states have been given a considerable lift. They are developing for the wellbeing of both peoples and make clear the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Mr President, I hope that your stay in the GDR will give you, your esteemed wife, and your party a close impression of our peace-loving country and its people. In over 35 years our republic has made good progress in the economy, in science, in culture and in other spheres. Now we are implementing the direction determined by the 11th SED Congress for shaping the developed socialist society to the threshold of the next millenium.

Here, economic and social policy cannot be separated from one another. They serve the wellbeing of the people. I want to stress once again that what we need above all is peace. All peoples need it. This is what we are working for.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to

-- a peaceful future of mankind,

-- good cooperation and understanding between the GDR and the Greek Republic,

-- to your personal well-being, Mr president, to the well-being of your wife, and the well-being of all those present.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO UN ON NAMIBIA CITED

LD190703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a letter to the president of the 14th UN General Assembly Special Session, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury. He says: "This meeting is of great significance in view of the threatening development in Southern Africa, South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia, like the racist regime's latest escalation of the policy of aggression and threats towards sovereign neighboring states, constitutes a source of mounting danger to peace and security not only in that region. The apartheid system endangers world peace.

The continued collaboration of certain imperialists circles with South Africa encourages that regime to continue its antipeace and racist policy. The aim is to retain Namibia as an object of exploitation for transitional monopolies and to continue to use it as a springboard for South Africa's aggressive destabilization policy against independent African states. A rapid and just settlement of the Namibia question is urgently required on the basis of the UN Organization's relevant decisions. Together with the overwhelming majority of the international community, the GDR strongly suports effective and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa to force it to give up its policy which is contrary to international law.

The people of the GDR support with great sympathy and solidarity the just struggle of the Namibian people undder the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] to realize its inalienable right to independence and self-determination. This struggle is part of the world-wide fight for freedom and security, for the elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. May the UN special session give a new impetus toward a rapid attainment of independence for Namibia."

The GDR, Erich Honecker stresses in conclusion, will continue to give vigorous solidarity and support to the Namibian people and SWAPO.

POLISH PRESS SPOKESMAN ENDS 7-DAY VISIT

LD212031 Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic, paid a visit to Hungary from September 14 to 21 on the invitation of State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. The parties surveyed the state of cooperation between the mass media institutes of the two countries and prospects of further development, and exchanged views on experiences in the work aimed at the even better information of the public. Jerzy Urban met Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Judit Czehak, deputy prime minister. Present at the talks was Tadeusz Czechowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary. Jerzy Urban held talks with Erno Lakatos, head of the Agit-prop Department at the HSWP CC, and Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, and met Mihaly Kornidesz, president of the Hungarian television, and Jozsef Palfy, president of the Hungarian Journalists' Union.

INDIAN ARMY GENERAL DEPARTS AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

LD211629 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- Colonel General Krishnaswami Sundarji, chief of staff of the Land Forces of India, who had paid a nine-day official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian people's Army and deputy minister of defence, left Hungary on Sunday. The Indian chief of staff visited several military units and headquarters, held talks on isues of the two armies' mutual interest, and the developmente of relations. Colonel General Sundarji met Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES OUTGOING AMBASSADORS

Kuwaiti Envoy Leaves

LD211636 Budapest MTI in English 1608 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) — Pal Losonczi, president of the presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of ministers, have met in farewell visits Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of Kuwait to Hungary, who has left his post.

Nigerian Departs

LD211641 Budapest MTI in English 1609 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has met in a farewell visit James Tsado Kolo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Hungary, who has left his post.

JOURNAL REPORTS STATISTICS ON CONSUMPTION

AU041355 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Janos Cseh report: "A Survey of Our Consumption -- On What Did We Spend Most?"]

[Text] Every person and family pays great attention to the developments in wages and total income at the end of the month. This is understandable since the wages received for work and the overall income fundamentally determine the situation of the families. It depends on this income whether one can afford greater expenses for vacations or entertainment or whether one must be content just with the usual purchases of essentials. There are no doubt only a few families that analyze the composition of their expenses, because much time and patience is needed in order to compare how much one has spent on food, clothes and miscellaneous industrial products year in and year out. However, it does not do any harm to look into the mirror sometimes. No doubt there are many things that need polishing and changing in the structure of our consumption. Every year the Central Statistical Office prepares its analysis on the situation and development of domestic trade. We publish below some data worth considering from among the data supplied in the above mentioned analysis.

The financial income of the population has increased by 50 percent in the past 5 years and the real value of this income exceeded that of 1980 by 7 percent. People spend most of their financial income on the purchase of goods and services. Retail trade turnover in 1985 stood at 520 billion forints and its volume exceeded that of 1980 by 7 percent. Within the retail trade turnover, the sales of shop foodstuffs and beverages and miscellaneous industrial products increased while the sales of catering and clothing decreased.

Differentiating Needs

In 1981-85 retail trade prices increased by an annual average of 6.7 percent. There were more dynamic price increases than planned in 1982 and 1984: In 1982, this was due to central price increases and in 1984 to enterprise and market price increases.

The differentiating incomes had a bigger impact on demand than previously because there was a simultaneous increase in the demand for cheap consumer goods and for fashionable, modern, and more expensive products too. Experience showed that the demand for cheaper goods could be fulfilled only partially and the same is true of the supply of modern and more expensive products for the population.

There was a balanced supply of most food and beverage products. Retail trade turnover of food and beverages in 1985 stood at 217 billion forints, a figure that represents 4 percent more in quantity compared in 1980. A determining factor in the increase of the retail turnover of meat, meat products and poultry was played by the increase in poultry sales by almost 1 and a half times.

Contrary to the previous decreasing trend of fish and fish products sales, the turnover of these products increased beginning with the second half of 1981. The balance and variety of supply also contributed to the fact that retail sales of milk and milk products exceeded the level of 1980 by almost a quarter.

In spite of the almost 26 percent increase in prices and the repeated deficiencies in supply, there was an increase in the proportion of vegetable fat. Among animal fats, the most dynamic increase in turnover was in edible bacon, namely an increase of 43 percent.

The retail trade turnover of cereals in 1985 was slightly smaller than that of 1980. A considerable reduction -- almost one-fifth -- took place in sales of sugar. There was also a decrease in the purchase of candies, chocolates, and cocoa.

Retail trade turnover of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit in 1985 was 37 percent smaller than in 1980. At the same time, however, the population purchased a third more products on the market. The deficiencies in product quality, the lack of adequate procurement in certain places, and the increase in the problems of marketing had the greatest effect on the supply to shops of these products.

The turnover of clothing articles in 1985 stood at 63 billion forints, 2 percent less than in the previous year. The supply of clothes improved last year but, in spite of this, turnover decreased. Among outer wear, there was an increase in sales of children's ready-made clothes only -- mainly of clothes for small girls. There has been an inadequate supply lately mainly of women's outer wear (suits, dresses, blouses and trousers.)

The retail trade turnover of miscellaneous industrial products in 1985 stood at 241 billion forints, 3 percent more in comparable prices than in the previous year and 14 percent more than in 1980.

Imported Goods — At High Prices

There were 370,000 apartments built in the 1980-85 plan period, some four-fifths of them by private individuals. Unfortunately, however, it was not easy to purchase the necessary building materials and other products. There were temporary shortages of building bricks, roof tiles, timber joists, and structures to cover openings [nyilaszaro szerkezet] Retail trade made efforts to compensate for the shortage from imports but the price of foreign goods was much higher than domestic goods.

The supply of solid fuel materials was balanced in the first years of the plan period but, beginning with the winter of 1984, difficulties arose and there was not enough supply available at the depots in the first months of 1985. Central measures were takn to alleviate the tensions. Among gas-operated heating installations, sales of gas convectors increased 2.5 times in 5 years and gas furnaces 5 times. The supply of circulation geysers [cirkogejzir] was better and of more varied performances than previously. Retail trade sold 17,000 more units of gas-operated water boilers and only 5,000 more units of electric boilers than in 1980.

The most dynamic group of household appliances was made up of the deep freezes and in spite of the repeated shortages, the sales of such appliances increased more than 8 times. Among the washing machines, the proportion of automatic washing machines almost doubled although there were deficiencies in supply.

Too Much Is Spent On Alcohol

There has been a decrease in the demand for black-and-white television sets but even so the demand could not be adequately fulfilled. The same happened in the case of color television sets: they were in short supply throughout almost all of 1985. There was a one-fifth increase in sales of table radio sets and music centers in 1985 but it still did not reach the level of 1980. There was a 5 percent decrease in the number of record players sold in the past 5 years. Retail trade sold 5,000 video recorders and 3,000 CB transmitters. The supply of video recorders can be considered adequate but the high prices hindered the widening of the turnover.

Some 103,000 cars were sold last year, some 10,000 fewer than 5 years ago. Thus, the number of people waiting for cars again reached the figure of 230,000 at the end of last year. Sales of other technical goods considerably exceeded the level of 1980, by more than a quarter.

At the end of last year, in the socialist retail trade there were 55,267 shops and 25,455 private airtisans engaged in the supply of goods to the population. Some 42 new stores and 279 ABC department stores were established in the last 5 years. At the same time, however, the number of food and household articles shops and of specialized foodstuffs shops decreased by more than 2,000 in 5 years. Private retailers opened 10,022 shops, mainly clothing and foodstuffs shops. In the catering sector, the network of private traders increased by 4,030 units.

The purchase of alcohol continues to maintain its unfortunate top position: last year, we drank more than 50 billion forints worth of alcoholic beverages. That means that we spent the same amount of money for alcohol as for the total purchase of meat and milk products. It is shocking and it gives food for thought that at present we spend only half the amount spent on alcoholic beverages on the purchase or cultural articles.

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION GROUP RETURNS -- Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Solidarity Commission, headed by President Sandor Jakab, which visited the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Commission, has returned from Moscow to Budapest. The delegation held talks with leaders of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Commission and the Latin American Solidarity Commission, and visited the research Institute for the Far East of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the Institute for African Studies. The parties exchanged briefs on the state of the two movements, and coordinated their forthcoming actions in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 20 Sep 86 LD]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DELEGATION RETURNS -- Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Delegation, which attended a consultation of socialist and Western Countries on environmental protection in Vienna on September 18 and 19, has returned to Budapest. The delegation was headed by Stater Secretary Kalman Abraham, president of the National Office for Environment Protection and Nature Conservation. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 20 Sep 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI DEPARTS FOR MPR, DPRK, PRC 20 Sep

LD201727 Warsaw PAP in English 1602 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 20 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski left today on a trip during which he will pay official visits to the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following invitations from supreme party and state authorities, and will pay a working visit to the People's Republic of China.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is accompanied by: PUWP CC political Bureau member Jozef Czyrek, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Szalajda, and other officials and a group of aides and experts.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, Wojciech Jaruzelski was bidden farewell by representatives of supreme party and state authorities headed by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner. Present were ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Poland Wang Jinqing and Charge d'Affairs a.i. of the Mongolian People's Republic Dandzangijn Czimeddordz and DPRK's Yi Man-sik. Present was Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov.

SHULTZ-SHEVARDNADZE MEETINGS ASSESSED

LD220250 Warsaw PAP in English 0140 GMT 22 Sep 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In its dispatch from Washington on the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting, TRYBUNA LUDU quoted its correspondent Zygmunt Broniarak who asked the Soviet foreign minister at the news conference -- referring to Mikhail Gorbachev's interview for RUDE PRAVO in which the Soviet leader stated that currently there is a need for a new style of thinking in the nuclear era -- whether he noticed elements of such a new way of thinking on the part of his American partners.

The daily quoted Minister Shevardnadze's reply that "unfortunately, this administration, some members of this administration, have a different view on the principles of a new approach towards problems than we have. We are of the opinion that everything manifests itself in undertakings and practical activities. The test for the new way of thinking is whether a given government is ready to take practical steps to halt the arms race and to prevent it from being taken to outer space. Unfortunately, I have to say that on these issues there are deep differences between us."

TRYBUNA LUDU added that the "negotiations, however, also showed something else. They showed that on some issues, very important ones, pertaining to security, there are certain prospects for reaching an agreement. In turn, such an agreement on [as received] could be achieved at a summit, if sufficient preliminary work is completed."

"The expectations attached to the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held in Washington last Friday and Saturday were great," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY in a commentary headlined "Difficult Talks".

"No common picture of the greeting of the Soviet minister at the State Department was published, nor a joint communique was worked out. There were even two separate press conferences.

"Eduard Shevardnadze assessed the talks as constructive, while Shultz -- as serious. Both politicians are of the opinion that a progress was made in preparations for a summit meeting.

"It was expected that after the Washington meeting both the date and character of the Soviet-U.S. summit will be known. At present, it is not sure whether both sides will reach an agreement on this matter.

"It is a fact -- and the difficult talks in Washington also proved this -- that a chance to continue the dialogue at the top level still exists. It is also known that tremendous forces would wish to torpedo the summit. It is obvious, after all, that disarmament agreements are contradictory to the interests of the military-industrial complex. Yet, it lies in the interest of all people on this planet to block the arms race, and thus consolidate the chances of a peaceful coexistence. In the age of missiles and the atom, negotiations are the only way of preventing a confrontation", the daily concluded.

WALESA, BUJAK DISCUSS 'RECONCILIATION' MOVES

LD201417 Hamburg DPA in German 1323 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep (DPA) — Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned Solidarity trade union, today met with the chief of the underground organization, Zbigniew Bujak, who was released from custody a week ago. A lengthy discussion at St Martin's Church in Warsaw, which was also attended by numerous other leading activists and former Solidarity advisors, centered on the prospects for a reconciliation with the state leadership and future action by Solidarity in the light of the release of all political prisoners in Poland.

Lech Walesa, who was received yesterday for a several-hour talk by the secretary of the episcopate of the Catholic Church, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, said after today's discussion with his colleagues that he is optimistic. They are seeking a way out of the muddled situation in Poland and would no doubt find a positive solution. Walesa affirmed that there is increasing unity among Solidarity colleagues, but admitted that there are differences about future action.

It was not ruled out in Warsaw that the state leadership may be ready for dialogue with moderate Solidarity representatives. A level of dialogue which may come under consideration is the consultative council in the Polish State Council suggested by state and party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, which would also be joined by independent representatives of the population. Walesa would not comment on the possibility of his working on such a council. He received no concrete proposal on this and must also ascertain Solidarity's stance on this question.

PZPR POLITBURO 9 SEP COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU170754 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Following the PZPR Politburo Session"]

[Text] PAP -- On 9 September, the PZPR Politburo assessed the activity of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate [IRCH] in the first half of the year, including the results of the national inspection of housing allocation.

The Politburo stressed that by means of its good work results the IRCH has fully confirmed the purposes for which it was set up. It has confirmed the party's pro-worker line and is a valuable part of people's rule. Direct participation by working people in the inspections strengthens their influence over the functioning of state institutions and the economy. The IRCH's rapid development and considerable efficiency have made it into an important control body within the state. This style of action, plus the energy, commitment, and dedication of IRCH inspectors, have provided the IRCH with great prestige and recognition among urban and rural inhabitants. It is aided by party organizations and cells, as well as by the Supreme Chamber of Control. [NIK].

The IRCH currently employs over 30,000 inspectors. These have involved themselves primarily in revealing and combating phenomena and problems which have a negative effect on the life and working environment of citizens.

These issues are most frequently the result of organizational shortcomings, neglect of duties and regulations, lack of discipline, improper work organization, and inefficient internal control and supervision.

A total of 8,600 inspections were carried out in 1985 within primary administrative units (78.5 percent of all such units). They were carried out by 17,700 inspectors, assisted by almost 8,000 representatives from other control and supervisory bodies.

Voivodship sections of NIK issued 3,300 statements of opinion following inspections. These were also sent to 800 institutions responsible for the functioning of the inspected units.

Regardless of this, voivodship sections of NIK dealing with the affairs of the IRCH applied for the imposition of sanctions with respect to 3,300 cases. As a result, 31 people were dismissed without notice, 46 were dismissed with prior notice, and 91 were removed from managerial positions. [paragraph continues]

Over 3,000 unconscientious employees were punished by having their working environment or wages altered, bonuses reduced or cancelled, or by means of other restrictions. NIK units also issued 663 recommendations for criminal, administrative, or civil proceedings.

The Politburo said that this record of sanctions, justified by the results of the inspections, cannot be the only yardstick for assessing the IRCH's work.

By working among society via its representatives and by widely publicizing its work and the results thereof, the IRCH has encouraged social criticism and condemnation of negative phenomena and attitudes. Its work serves as a stimulus for civic energy and for a departure from passiveness and tolerance of wrongdoing.

The Politburo stressed that the basic requirement for efficient work by the IRCH is the prompt implementation of post-inspection recommendations both by the units inspected and by the institutions and offices supervising them. All inspection bodies must concentrate on assuring the high effectiveness of action. Party organizations and cells, Sejm deputies, people's councils, and various self-management bodies and other state and economic bodies should render the IRCH even broader support than so far. They must treat IRCH opinions as valuable guidelines for their own work and decisions.

The Politburo recommended that nonparty people and young people from various milieus should join in the work of the IRCH. Youth organizations have a major role to play here.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the results of another nationwide inspection of the system of communal and cooperative housing allocation, carried out in the second quarter of the year. IRCH teams made several thousand calls on persons applying for housing, who had either had their applications approved or rejected. On this basis they assessed the correctness of the decisions reached in individual cases. After examining 40,200 such decisions, the IRCH questioned 4,700 of them.

Some 1,212 bodies responsible for the allocation of housing were inspected. The politburo stated that there has been no significant improvement as far as the fairness of housing distribution is concerned. Not enough activity in this direction, especially that of an institutional nature, had been undertaken.

The Politburo pointed out that it is necessary to combat more firmly all sorts of unjustified privileges which lead to violations of housing allocation rules. This clashes with the norms of social justice and gives rise to sharp social criticism. The Politburo directed the Central Audit and Control Commission and its regional bodies to carry out detailed investigations into the problems mentioned in the reports of the IRCH. Explanatory talks are essential. IRCH representatives should take part in them.

The Politburo approved the conclusions presented by the IRCH. It recommended that the appropriate central bodies of state administration and the central union of housing construction cooperatives should examine them in detail. [paragraph continues]

It placed these bodies under a commitment to establish detailed schedules of understandings designed to make sure that housing allocation proceeds according to the principles of social justice. The IRCH should carry out another inspection into the fairness of housing allocation in the third quarter of 1987, and NIK should investigate the implementation of conclusions of an institutional nature.

The Politburo approved a report by the NIK chairman on selected housing problems in the light of the results of NIK inspections in 1985 and 1986. NIK conclusions regarding the elimination of neglect and waste concerning building sites, communal investments, and refurbishing work were regarded as particularly important.

The Politburo discussed the work in progress designed to improve management over enterprises and to consolidate the position of administrative and social bodies which performs this managerial function within enterprises. Their capability of efficient and effective management should increase.

The Politburo regarded the above work as a particularly important part of the preparations for the second stage of economic reform and a part of the process of reviewing and modernizing organizational structures within the state and the economy. This conforms to the intentions of the 10th congress, which placed firm emphasis on higher requirements vis-a-vis enterprise managements and their greater responsibility for the efficiency of the economy. This should be encouraged by a system of periodic assessments of enterprises and their managers, and a system whereby the manager's position and possibility of effective action will be increased. Suitable economic instruments and a strong wage incentive system, closely connected with the results of the enterprise, should encourage a conscientious performance of duties by managers.

The Politburo stressed that cadre policy must permit promotion to managerial positions for persons possessing a high ideological and ethical standard and eminent distinguished party and nonparty specialists possessing the required party recommendation.

Regular cadre assessments permit the popularization of good models, a proper managerial style, the selection of new cadres, and the elimination of those who do not prove equal to their requirements, who are below average, or lag behind.

The criteria for assessing cadres should include their ability to introduce novel solutions and improve work organization, scientific-technological initiative, ability to take intelligent risks, concern for the social affairs of workforces, and concern for work safety and hygiene. These matters should naturally arouse the attention and interest of managements, party organizations, self-management bodies, and trade unions.

The Politburo said that a manager should know how to combine general social interests with those of his enterprise. He is a person who takes independent decisions in matters concerning the enterprise and bears full responsibility for them.

It was pointed out that increased responsibility for production results must be accompanied by an efficient system of preparing and training managerial cadres.

The Politburo approved activity designed to improve the work of enterprises and the efficiency of all managerial bodies within them. Party organizations and cells must support this process energetically.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the course and results of the friendly visit to Hungary by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The talks there confirmed the traditional concern of Poland and Hungary for an enhancement of the international socialist division of labor, continuation of energetic economic relations, and an expansion of the contacts between both societies.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that the results of this visit will serve to further develop the comprehensive cooperation and allied, friendly ties joining Poland and Hungary.

The Politburo session was attended by the first secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees of Gorzow, Pila, Slupsk, and Tarnobrzeg.

MESSNER ATTENDS WARSAW VOIVODSHIP MEETING

LD192041 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 18 -- Representatives of the local administration bodies of the Warsaw Voivodship held a meeting here today, attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner, on the tasks of the Polish capital's administration ensuring from the 10th PUWP Congress. Also present were first secretaries of party bodies and chairmen of basic-level people's councils.

Warsaw's President Jerzy Boleslawski stated that the road of intensive industrial development, its restructurization, mapped out by the 10th PUWP Congress should exert a positive influence on solving difficult problems of the capital's labour market. One can give examples of proper implementation of tasks ensuring from government decisions on development of Warsaw and the Warsaw Voivodship, made two years ago, like the construction of the underground network now under way.

The highest quality of the administration, efficiency and effectiveness of its functioning serves the interest of the party, Alternate member of the PUWP CC, first secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz said. He pointed to the need of a better coordination of work plans of party committees, representative bodies, and local authorities.

Referring to the discussants' opinions, Zbigniew Messner recalled that Warsaw's particular duties towards the rest of the country, as well as disproportions in its development, which had been piling up for many years, were the topic of a debate of the government presidium two years ago. The feasibility of the government Presidium's decisions is determined by present social and economic conditions. While characterising the tasks of the local state administration, the premier said that the quality of work is dependent first of all on worker's commitment and professional skill. Just like other spheres -- the local administration's structures are to undergo a review. This process, however, is unusually difficult, and has to be carefully prepared. The review, in line with the 10th PUWP Congress recommendations, is meant to improve the functioning of the administration, raise work discipline, streamline the procedure of dealing with citizens' affairs.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PLO'S AL-WAZIR, REITERATES VIEWS

AU211446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1410 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, recieved Khalil al-Wazir, deputy supreme commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, member of Al-Fatah's Central Committee, now visiting Romania, in Snagov, on September 21.

On the occasion, an exchange of warm greetings between President Nicole Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization took place.

During the interview, stress was laid on the good relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Reiterating Socialist Romania's principled positions, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that efforts and politico-diplomatic actions should be stepped up to globally sovle, by negotiations, the Mideast issues, to result in Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to independent statehood included, the achievement of a durable and just peace to ensure the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in that region. Nicolae Ceausescu revealed the importance of calling a UN-Supervised international conference to settle the situation in that region, to be attended by all concerned states, including the PLO and Israel. Emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening the unity of action of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of developing collaboration among Arab countries.

In behalf of the PLO leadership, the guest vividly thanked the Romanian party, state and people, President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support of and solidarity with the Palestinian people's just cause, for Romania's and its president's steady activities for a just and durable settlement of Mideast issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRG SPD OFFICIAL KOSCHNICK

AU182035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- On Thursday, September 18, Nocolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Hans Koschnick, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, chairman of the party's international relations commission, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview occasioned anexchange of messages of salute between Nicolae Ceausescu and Willy Brandt.

Reference was made during the interview to the ascending course of the links between the RCP and the SPD and the wish was expressed that those ties further develop. Possibilities were highlighted of more intensely developing the cooperation between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, of expanding cooperation in production as well as of intensifying commercial exchanges.

International questions were approached and it was assessed that under the current circumstances when the situation continues to be particularly serious and the danger of another world war enhances all the states, political parties and progressive social forces everywhere should work most firmly for a passage to real disarmament measures, nuclear first and foremost, for the ensurance of peace. In that context Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the European countries and nations in the first place as well as the other states of the world should assume a greater responsibility and work for disarmament, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, security, peace, international understanding and cooperation. The significance was underscored of the creation of zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans, in northern and central Europe just as on other continents.

It was stressed that everything possible should be done for an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate litigious issues, of all the states of conflict and tension in various parts of the globe.

Emphasis was also placed on the need for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order. In that context Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the importance of the calling of an international conference within the UN to be attended, on an equal footing, by all the developing and the developed states with a view to reaching an accord and understandings meant to favour the economic and social progress of all peoples.

During the interview stress was laid on the need to ensure a broad cooperation of the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, of the progressive and democratic forces everywhere to the end of solving the major problems of the present-day world, first of all the disarmament question, that of ensuring peoples' peace and independence.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PCF CC SECRETARY IN SNAGOV

AU211432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1353 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Gaston Plissonnier, Communist Party, who is visiting Romania, in Snagov, on Sunday, September 21.

On the occasion, an exchange of warm greetings took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the French Communist Party, and the wish was expressed to further develop the bonds between the two parties in the interest of the Romanian and French peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

Aspects of the world political life, of the communist and worker movement were also approached. Stressing that the international situation keeps being grave and complex, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done to halt the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, nuclear above all, to safeguard peace on our planet. It was emphasized that the elimination of the threat and use of force from interstate relations and a peaceful, negotiated settlement of existing conflicts was of particular importance for the improvement of the international climate.

Nicolae Ceausescu revealed the significant role of communist and worker parties, of advanced, democratic, progressive forces the world over in mobilizing the working people, nations for the assertion of a new course in the international life, the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, fulfillment of ideals of peace, collaboration, national independence, security and progress of peoples.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party pointed to the peculiar importance of further strengthening the cooperation of communist and worker parties to make a greater contribution to the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind.

POLISH PRON DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

AU182031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and the Unity Front (SDUF), received on September 18 a delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) of the Polish People's Republic led by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the movement's National Council, now on a visit to Romania.

Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the interview stress was laid on the positive course of Romanian-Polish ties of friendship and collaboraion in the political, economic, technical-scientific and other spheres of activity, and mutual determination was expressed to take further action for a still more powerful development of relations, for the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding worldwide. Emphasis was placed on the significant role of the SDUF and the PRON plan in the resolution of economic and social questions in the two countries, in the mobilization of the masses of working people toward governing society as well as on the contribution the two organizations can make to strengthening the Romanian-Polish links of friendship and collaboration.

Aspects of the international political life were also approached. Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need that everything possible should be done for the consolidation of cooperation of all peoples, of the advanced, realistic forces everywhere, for the halting of the dangerous course of international developments toward tension and war, for passage to tangible, efficient measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the negotiated settlement of conflicts and states of tension in various areas of the planet, for the establishment of a lasting atmosphere of detente, security, peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

FOREIGN SECRETARY TAKES PART IN UNGA SESSION

Meets Perez de Cuellar

LD192102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0526 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- UN Secretary General Perez de Cueller today met Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, who is taking part in the work of the UN General Assembly.

They discussed the state of the world organization and the possibilities for improving its activity. Reference was also made to the special UN General Assembly session devoted to Namibia, as well as to certain themes on the agenda of the 41st UN General Assembly session.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also informed the Un secretary general about the content and results of the Harare nonaligned conference.

Addresses Assembly on Namibia

AU191844 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Raif Dizadarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has spoken at the special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia. Among other things he conveyed the view of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare that the attitude of the South African authorities toward the population of Namibia, as well as toward the great majority of the people in their own country, is a very grave example of human rights violations.

The position of the nonaligned countries was unequivocal, Dizdarevic said: independence for the people of Namibia at once, without delay, including the implementation of the respective Security Council resolutions. It is necessary that the special session send a moist energetic demand both to South Africa and to the countries with special responsibility for peace and security in the world, Dizdarevic added, that they should undertake without delay all measures for the implementation of the UN plan.

Meets PRC, Cuban Counterparts

LD202128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] UN, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic has met with Wu Xueqian, the PRC minister of foreign affairs. The Chinese minister acquainted the federal secretary with China's internal development and its international activities.

The federal secretary gave detailed information to his collocutor on the content and work of the conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare. There was also discussion of some questions on the agenda of the current General Assembly session.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also met Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. In the talks, both sides positively assessed cooperation and the development of relations between the two countries.

The conviction was expressed that the most recent visit of President Fidel Castro to Yugoslavia would further stimulate this trend. The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Cuba also exchanged views on some topics on the General Assembly agenda and on the international political situation in general.

GDR AIR FORCE CHIEF MEETS MAMULA, ENDS VISIT

LD19323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR National People's Army led by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command, ended its official visit to Yugoslavia today.

At the end of its visit the delegation was received in Belgrade by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense of Yugoslavia. The talk concentrated on possibilities for expanding relations between the armed forces of the two countries and current international questions.

During its visit the delegation of the National People's Army inspected institutes and units of the Yugoslav Air Force, including the Command and Staff Academy of the Air Force and Air Defense Forces.

PRESIDENT HASANI BEGINS VISIT TO LJUBLJANA

LD211258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, who arrived in Ljubljana this morning, will attend the final celebrations marking the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar in Rasica, near Ljubljana. At Ljubljana's Brnik airport, Hasani was welcomed by France Popit, president of the SR of Slovenia Presidency, and Joze Smole, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference. Sinan Hasani will stay in Slovenia 2 days and visit a number of workers collectives and conduct talks with the sociopolitical leadership of the republic.

Honors Slovene Reformer

LD2111259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0744 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Rasica, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar [Slovene Protestant reformer and father of Slovene literature] we are revitalizing the memory of his great cultural achievement for civilization. This exceptional man prepared the first books for Slovenes only a few decades after the invention of the printing press. In them he stimulated a movement that in its external manifestation was religious, but which, in essence, was humanistic and reforming. At a time when the majority of our peoples were suffering under one form of oppression or another, Trubar sympathized with the rebellious and exploited peasantry and the disenfranchised non-Muslim subjects under Turkish Ottoman occupation and considered, with his Protestant movement, how to humanize the harsh conditions in the Balkans. In this his thoughts were not confined just to Slovenes; he often spoke about "the masses in Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Serbia, Bosnia, and Turkey." He founded the first Yugoslav library institute -- we already discern, in the way he went about things, the first distant embryo of the Yugoslav idea.

He perceived an affinity between the peoples from Slovenia to Istanbul -- with, to be sure, different cultures, languages, and scripts -- but the community was his, one he wanted to work for, one he wanted a better life for, Hasani said.

There is a sufficiently perceptible trace of enlightened democracy, quite different from Luther's class arrogance, which blazes forth from his work and thought. If we remove the sediment of those confused times from his character, there quickly emerges a spirit whose human dimensions were cosmopolitan, even visionary.

It is understandable that Trubar was, nevertheless, very important for the Slovene people for whom he opened a new chapter in their history. Just as the peasant uprisings were characteristic of the awakening of popular self-consciousness, at the same time the Protestant literary movement heralded the great awakening of the cultural spirit. It is symbolic that Trubar's first work to be printed was a spelling book. The father of Slovene literature began his work by teaching his people how to read and write. The invention of the printing press in itself provided scope for the democratization of spiritual life and made it possible for literature to break out of the isolated monastic writing rooms and reach the people, and such a possibility became a reality by the systematic spread of literacy. He and his colleagues and followers were not solely concerned with religious books and the translation of the Bible, nor simply with collections of church songs, but worked on grammar, orthography, and school education. It is only since Trubar's time that there is a documented history of the Slovenes, not as a state or an army but as a profound, autochthonous, and separate cultural community. From it a rich tradition has developed, without which Slovenes, even in the last war, when the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities grew up and confirmed itself definitively, would not have embraced the national liberation struggle so resolutely, boldly, and compactly.

Despite the great historical distance, the memory of Trubar brings us together, Hasani said, and added: You have achieved a great deal through the free exchange of labor, the voluntary contributions of many citizens, the not insignificant contributions as patrons of work organizations and the action of the Yugoslav People's Army, and the dedication of persistent and unwavering organizers in respecting this enduring and model example of a "living" memorial to primoz Trubar.

What you are doing highlights, above all, the fact that our people pay a great deal of attention to their cultural identity. They need it because, with its help, they are able not only to interpret numerous questions but also to experience it intimately, because it is a profoundly compelling element of our social life.

Likewise, this reality, which Trubar's ideas have managed to influence, shows in a very direct way the broadest and deepest loyalty to the Yugoslav community as a way of life in brotherhood and unity. Each individual knows very well that we are all linked by many ties of the most varied kind, in particular, the time of the national liberation war and socialist construction, Hasani stressed. Also, our citizens are aware of the fact that togetherness requires self-renunciation, but that this gives happiness, security, and pride.

They are cultures that are mutually linked, and in many respects are interlocking and supplement one another, but which, at the same time, are broadly open to the world. As a result, they are also cultures that no one can limit in either space or time.

All those who today only make accusations (above all of others, something which has even become fashionable), who see only their own pride, only their own troubles, who are at every moment ready to denigrate everything around them, stir up a fuss about their alleged neglect in favor of another, but at the same time avoid their obligations, are all, in a celebration such as today's, receiving a consistent reply: Our working people are in their hearts and minds for a socialist self-managing, federative Yugoslavia. But what should be our common homeland cannot be something for destructive forces, but the constant common plebiscitary agreement of our nations and nationalities and the working people of Yugoslavia. History has confirmed countless times that our chief strength lies, above all, in the sort of unity that has its origin in the full equality of our nations and nationalities, and which respects all their aspirations, requirements, and differences.

This celebration confirms again that it is not always, and at any price, necessary to (?wait) for others, but we should solve our problems alone and with courage. Trubar's memorial house is a small symbol of this method of doing things. From nothing, so to speak, you have created it through a spontaneous and united decision, which, at the same time, was a broad democratic action. Our crisis today requires precisely such moral [action] such views, convictions, and work. If no consideration is given to solutions and actions, moaning will not help us.

We must take a firm hold of our fate in our own hands, devote ourselves to work, and in this way overcome the problems that today confront our society. There is no other solution, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed, speaking in Rasica on the occasion of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar.

DUGA CRITICIZED FOR IDEOLOGICAL FAILINGS

LD192357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the last few months the magazine DUGA has published a number of artcles whose content and message is, from an ideological and political standpoint, unacceptable. This relates in particular to certain interviews, letters, and features that, in a sensationalist way, sow distrust, stimulate nationalist sentiment, and provoke disputes, it was said in talks which were held in the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference with representatives of the organization of associated labor and the magazine DUGA on some current questions of the implementation of editorial policy.

In the talks it was stated that in the last year or two progress has been made in removing certain weaknesses, which were pointed out earlier, especially in writing about the situation in Kosovo and about events in other republics.

In today's talks there was also the reference to articles containing historical lies and that wrote in an unacceptable way about LCY cadres. there was also discussion of other weaknesses and failings in the editorial policy of this medium.

It was concluded that the DUGA publishing council and editorial board should carry out a fundamental analysis of editorial policy and inform the founders of their assessments. It was also agreed that there also be a debate in a section of the Serbian SAWP Repubican Conference on the implementation of editorial policy and the cadre situation in the magazine's editorial board needs to be given greater assistance by the founders in solving cadre and other problems.

FEC CONSIDERS CHANGES IN ECONOMIC POLICY

LD192053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, at a session held today and presided over by Branko Mikulic, discussed the question of establishing the policy of socioeconomic development in 1987.

According to the FEC assessment, the present economic situation, as well as the estimate of economic trends by the end of the year, indicate the necessity for deeper and more radical changes both in the area of the economic system and development policy, as well as for consistency and determination in the realization of an offensive stabilization policy in 1987 and later years.

In developing the policy of socioeconomic development in the next year, the starting point will be our economy's key problems and the necessity to tackle them with more speed and efficiency. This primarily refers to the economic system's low efficiency from the point of view of the qualitative factors of economic activity, low accumulation and reproductive capability of the economy, delays in the structure of changes in the economy and its technological development, as well as to years of tense relations in the distribution of income and in the area of expenditure. These problems certainly include the difficulties of maintaining the country's foreign liquidity, the failure to realize the growth of exports and its competitiveness, as well as the country's high rate of inflation and unemployment.

Because of all this, the FEC assesses that in the next year it is necessary to realize the conditions for an offensive policy of economic stabilization, together with certain changes in the economic system and the development policy. The affirmation of economic laws, the market criteria of economic activity and realistic economic categories, with clear and precise stating of all these categories, according to the FEC assessment, should represent the basis of economic policy for the next year.

In connection with the basic directions of changes in the economic system and the economic policy, it is necessary in the area of the system and policy of distribution to ensure the strengthening of the accumulative capability of the organizations of associated labor and the increased participation of accumulation in the income. The changes in the accounting system would ensure that all the forms of expenditure are only within the framework of the realized income. The changes in the taxation system and taxation policy would be carried out primarily in the direction of strengthening their greater unity, as well as greater role of economic and social functions of tax and taxation policy. The main emphasis of changes in the system of social planning should be on greater coordination between the development plans of the federation, the republics and provinces, as well as on greater support to joint development programs, which should contribute to greater linking of associated labor on the united Yugoslav territory. The changes in the system of social reproduction would create conditions for more effective decisionmaking by workers in associated labor on the income and assets of extended reproduction, as well as for the strengthening of the material basis of the development of self-management.

With reference to curbing inflation, the basis of the policy next year, according to the FEC assessment, should be on the measures for stimulating the increase of production and exports, as well as on decreasing production expenditure, unburdening the economy, and strengthening the activity of economic laws, together with readiness and organization of society to overcome all the consequences which necessarily result from the opening of this process. It is therefore necessary to liquidate more courageously those organizations of associated labor which operate with failed production programs, as well as to change production cadres and self-managment organs that should bear greater responsibility for business policy.

Stress was laid on the need for changes in development orientation, with the orientation toward production with lower expenditure of energy and raw materials, but that is at the same time technologically propulsive and permanently export-oriented.

At the session particular stress was laid on the need to give support through the measures of the economic policy for the next year to all those organizations of associated labor which have a sound development and economic basis, and that increase exports, as well as to joint programs of production, technology, and exports, and in accordance with the criteria of socioeconomic justification. Support would also be enjoyed by those organizations that increase production, realize savings in material and energy, better utilize capacities, introduce work in several shifts, introduce technical and technological innovations, and ensure rational substitution of imported equipment and raw materials with the domestic ones; as well as by those which contribute to establishing links with small business.

According to the FEC assessment, it is necessary for all the organizations of associated labor and other subjects of economic activity and economic policy to be maximally involved so that by the end of the year the conditions that would be as favorable as possible for the realization of desired aims of the development and economic policy for the next year are created, and that they are in accordance with the orientations of the long-term program of economic stabilization. Therefore, it would be a mistake to link all the expectations to systemic changes, as if on their own they would solve all the existing problems and difficulties in the economy.

In today's discussion the FEC also considered the proposals and suggestions of the SAWPY Presidium adopted at the 11 September session.

As envisaged, the FEC would adopt the draft resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development for the next year in the second half of October, and then send it to the SFRY Assembly for further discussion. [passage omitted]

The council adopted a decision on establishing the items and the quantity and value of items that can be imported with duty concessions, and a decision that increases to 6,000 dinars the value of items that, apart for personal luggage, Yugoslav citizens can bring from abroad.

The FEC also adopted stands in connection with the annual assembly of the IMF and the international Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1986, as well on the forthcoming consultations with GATT on the questions of the balance of payment in the next months.

CROATIAN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS TO REOPEN TO PRESS

LD192009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- As of next Tuesday, 23 September, after almost 2 decades, the sessions of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council will again be open to representatives of the press, which in effect means that journalists from Zagreb editorial offices and all accredited correspondents of Yugoslav papers, radio stations, television, and TANJUG will be reporting directly to the public on the work of the republican government and its organs. Hitherto, information was issued in the form of announcements from these sessions.

This decision of the Assembly Executive Council was announced today at a press conference by Mijo Vlaovic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Information, who stressed that this would ensure the complete, timely, and full information to the public about the activities and work of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council and of the republican administration as a whole.

FEDERAL COURT UPHOLDS ARTUROVIC DEATH SENTENCE

LD192345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 19 (TANJUG) -- Andrija Artukovic, former interior minister of the World-War-Two Nazi puppet "Independent State of Croatia", has been informed in writing that his death sentence has been upheld up the Yugoslav Federal Court, it was announced officially here today.

Artukovic was sentenced to death by the Zagreb District Court on May 14, after being found guilty on all counts - the murder of lawyer Jevrem Vidic and mass crimes against civilians and prisoners of war - during an 18-day trail. The sentence was confirmed by the Supreme Court of Croatia on July 24 and, finally, by the Federal Court as the court of last resort after a hearing on September 1.

Since the Federal Court ruling is effective, Artukovic and his lawyers have no more right of appeal. They can, however, still ask for the protection of legality, a re-trial or commutation of the sentence under extraordinary circumstances. Only the last request can defer execution. Lastly, Artukovic and his lawyers can appeal for clemency.

Upholding the sentence passed on Artukovic, who was extradited by the United States on February 12, the Federal Court dismissed as unfounded the appeals by Artukoic Olujic and Srdja Popovic, who alleged crucial violations of the criminal proceedings. Rejecting the defense counsel's argument that the current Yugoslav criminal code cannot be applied retroactively, the Federal Court stressed that the war crimes committed during the occupation are punishable by all criminal laws passed since the liberation of the country, including the current law enacted in 1976. During the national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia, the only sentence for war crimes was the death sentence, while the law now in force provides for prison terms of over five years as well. Since this law is less strict, war crimes should be qualified and adjudged in accordance with this law, the federal court stressed.

The Federal Court pointed out that Atukovic committed the crimes through willfully putting the sinister Ustasha ideology into practice. The court said that Artukovic still vindicates the Ustasha policy, both its past crimes and its future goals.

Explaining its rejection of the defense [word indistinct] claim that Artukovic was incapable of following the trial because of his advanced age (he is 87) and illnesses, the Federal Court said that a team of doctors had found that Artukovic was mentally competent to comprehend and actively participate in the trial. During and after the first instance proceedings, doctors monitored Artukovic's health, using the case history compiled by doctors in the United States and submitted their (?concerns) in keeping with the rules of medical science, the Federal Court said.

The court ruled that the Supreme Court of Croatia, which considered Artukovic's defense counsels' appeals for two days, had not violated the principle of publicity by not summoning the accused to the session. Artukovic's defense counsel were present at the hearing which, in the view of the Federal Court, was sufficient in this case.

The Federal Court underlined that the courts of first and second instance had comprehensively and in detail evaluated all the evidence and witnesses' testimonies. The court of first instance cleared up all the contradictions on legally relevant facts in the testimonies of witnesses claimed to be unreliable by the defense counsel, the federal court said.

BULATOVIC CONTROVERSIAL WRITERS' CHAIRMAN

Vojvodina View

LD160410 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Summary] Novi Sad, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- Economic misfortunes have not abated to any great extent in publishing. And instead of greater selectivity, we have unfortunately acquired a flood of mediocrity and very poor works which no longer belong in the realm of the fine literary word, Dejak Ferenc said at today's meeting of an aktiv of writers who are members of the Vojvodina LC, adding that communists had to put forward their views on why the economic reccession suited "literary outsiders" and those who destroy unity, sow doubts, and impair the standing of a multilingual culture which is now turning into a homogenous one.

We members of the League of Communists, said Dejak, do not accept the personality put forward for the future chairman of the Federation of Writers of Yugoslavia primarily because he is not acceptable to all member organizations of the Federation of Writers of Yugoslavia. Bulatovic is an excellent writer but a controversial figure with viewpoints that the League of Communists cannot accept.

Having briefed the aktiv members on the events to be held in Vojvodina over the next 2 months, Janos Banjaj, president of the Vojvodina Society of Writers, stressed that the Vojvodina Society of Writers had never voted for Bulatovic. It had urged the preservation of the unity of the organization of Yugoslavia's writers. Since the candidate put forward for chairman of the presidency had not gained sufficient support, the writers of Vojvodina insisted that the candidacy should be reopened. The fact that the candidacy of a writer who had not even gotten through the first round had been confirmed concerned one's concept of democracy, said Banjaj.

Croatian Rejection

LD191218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Society of Croatian Writers does not accept Miodrag Bulatovic as a candidate for president of the Presidium of the Federation of Writers of Yugoslavia. The presidium took this stand, it was reported today, at a session held on 10 September 1986 in a discussion of the renewed candidacy of Miodrag Bulatovic for this office. No reasons are given for not accepting the candidacy, but it is said that the public is already familiar with them and that they have been established by the Assembly of the Society of Croatian Writers.

Macedonian Support

AU212052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 86 p 7

[D.N. report]

[Text] Skopje, 16 Sep -- At its session held yesterday, the Presidium of the Macedonian Writers Society supported the renewed candidacy of Miodrag Bulatovic for president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Writers Federation. On this occasion it was said that the Macedonian Writers Society supports the sovereign and legitimate right of the Serbian Writers Society to put forward its candidate as well as the fact that the assembly of this society selected Miodrag Bulatovic as its candidate for president of the Yugoslav Writers Federation in an entirely democratic atmosphere. "Taking these reasons fully into account, the Macedonian Writers Society accepts Miodrag Bultatovic as the Serbian Writers Society candidate despite some reservations Macedonian writers have regarding certain statements made by Miodrag Bulatovic," it was asserted in a statement issued at the session. This view was accepted by all presidium members. Only Kole Casule expressed a different view, saying that it is not the election of a new president that should be on the agenda but rather the crisis in the work and activity of the Writers Federation.

KOSOVO POLJE FAMILIES INQUIRE ABOUT EMIGRATION

AU181824 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 86 p 12

[R.P. report]

[Text] Kragujevac, 16 Sep -- A delegation of the citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo Polje visited Paracin on 15 September and on behalf of 148 households asked for permission to settle in this Pomoravlje commune. They asked for gratis plots of land and any kind of jobs. Their request was explained on the grounds that life in Kosovo Polje was impossible.

The communal assembly officials received them, chatted with them, and saw them off because they could not help them beyond what our social community is doing toward halting further emigration from Kosovo.